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BRIG. GEN. M. W. IRELAND



Brig. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, chief surgeon on the staff of General Pershing, has recently been appointed "assistant surgeon general for services abroad during the present war."

TO COPE WITH LABOR UNREST

Writer Urges Necessity of Preparation to Meet With Abnormal Conditions After the War.

In preparation for the protection of property, we have a well-equipped fire department in even the smallest hamlet, to prevent and to limit conflagrations. We should encourage every government and private effort for the prevention and limitation of those more serious industrial fires fanned by misunderstanding and passion, which so often destroy prosperity and happiness in our homes and factories, writes Marcus M. Marks in the New York Evening Post.

As a rule, through lack of preparedness, we frankly permit an industrial disaster to be started and to develop into a great blaze, causing untold loss of property, when, in fact, a single pall of smoke, poured by skilled hands in the right spot at the proper moment, might have prevented the disaster.

If this flagrant condition of unpreparedness be true in normal times, it is well that movements make headway to avert the greater dangers that will confront us in meeting abnormal industrial conditions at the close of the war. Unless we do, the mischief-making revolutionary I. W. W. and other anarchists will be quite likely to take advantage of our lack of foresight and seriously threaten the peaceful constructive prosperity of our country.

This situation should receive the serious attention of both employers and employees at once. True, our energies are now properly centered upon the war. We and our allies can, we must, we shall win this conflict. We shall throw our life and property into the scale rather than permit the brute force of militarism to override a justice-loving world.

GOMPERS HAS CORRECT VIEW

Attitude of American Labor Leader Strengthens Hands of Those Fighting for World Freedom.

Samuel Gompers' statement in London that American labor will not recede from its attitude in refusing to meet enemy representatives is wholly in accord with the excellent judgment which he and other American labor leaders have generally displayed during the course of the war. The statement is especially important in the influence it will undoubtedly have on British labor, some of whose leaders are pacifists and defeatists. The attitude of Arthur Henderson, for example, is certainly not one of robust determination to press on to victory.

American labor, not only by its work in the mines and in the factories but also by its attitude toward international questions, is one of the great factors in making ultimate victory certain. Mr. Gompers strikes a heavy blow at the Potsdam militarists by his assertion that no sacrifice is too great to bring about the destruction of imperialism and autocracy. We can think about negotiating, he reminds us, after we have won the war.—Chicago Tribune.

Western Shipyards Win Pennants.
Western shipyards captured five of the six pennants awarded by the Emergency Fleet corporation in the July speed-up competition, the other going to New Jersey. The awards announced by the committee are:

Steel Yards—First, Skinner and Ed dy No. 1, Seattle, Wash., second, Bethlehem Ship Building corporation, Alameda, Cal., third, Northwest Steel company, Portland, Ore. Wood yards—First, Grant Smith-Porter company, Aberdeen, Wash., second, Grant-Smith Porter company, Portland, Ore.; third, the Foundation company, Kearney,

PERSHING'S GUNS REOPEN SHELLING OF METZ FORTS

Great Artillery Duel Starts as the Weather Clears; Allies Repulse Huns.

SERBS CONTINUE ADVANCE

General Retreat of Enemy in Balkans Begins as Allies Threaten the Bulgarian Stronghold of Strumnitza—Defeat May Be Crushing.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 26.—Airmen of both armies were active and increased artillery action was noted along the lines of the St. Mihiel sector. Bright skies have replaced the clouds and rains of recent days and aerial observers were sent out by both the American and the Germans.

German fliers extended their operations in some cases behind the lines, but sharp countering by the Americans gave them little opportunity for close operation or for photographic work. Infantry patrols as well as aviation groups were active between the lines. The artillery on both sides bombarded objectives behind the front lines, the gunners seeking the cross roads and troop formations far and near.

Huns Are Repulsed.

Paris, Sept. 26.—German troops attacked the French troops in the region of Moisy farm during the night, but were completely repulsed, the war office announced.

There was heavy artillery firing in the sector of St. Quentin, the communiqué added.

There was lively shelling, also, on the Vesle river front, where Americans are holding the line.

A number of German planes were repulsed.

French Capture Five Hundred.

Three villages in the immediate vicinity of St. Quentin have been captured by the allies.

French and British troops are in Francilly and Selency, about two miles northwest of St. Quentin, and Dallon, two and a half miles southwest of the great Hindenburg line bastion.

In the face of stubborn German resistance, the French pushed their lines up to the western edge of Giffcourt, about two and a half miles south of St. Quentin.

Five hundred prisoners were taken by the French.

Many machine guns also fell into French hands.

In the Champagne, the night communiqué states, the Germans, in a violent attack, gained a foothold in the French advanced posts, but the French later re-established their lines and fifty Germans remained in their hands as prisoners.

British Capture Eight Hundred.

London, Sept. 26.—The French and British attacking on a four-mile front facing St. Quentin "made good progress" and took 800 prisoners, Field Marshal Haig announces. Fighting continues in and around Selency which is only two miles northwest of St. Quentin.

The British also improved their positions east of Epehy, west of Le Catelet.

London, Sept. 26.—German troops counter-attacked the British lines at Gricourt, northwest of St. Quentin, where advances have recently been scored by Field Marshal Haig's troops. The British commander in his official report announces that these attacks were repulsed.

Serb Advance Continues.

London, Sept. 26.—The advance of the Serbians along the left bank of the Vardar river and north of the Gradska-Prilep road continues without interruption and the stores of captured booty are growing, the war office announces in its official statement.

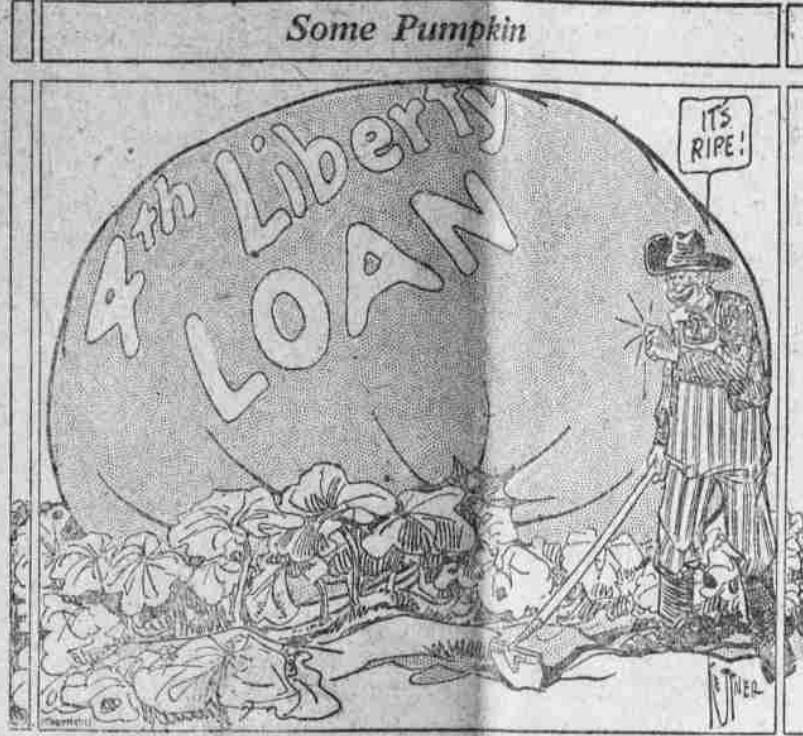
Strumnitza in Peril.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Having crossed the Vardar river in force, the allied armies are now spreading out in a turning movement which threatens the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumnitza. At the same time the advance of the allies in the western Balkan zone increases the peril in which the Bulgarians, now retreating into Albania, are placed.

Defeat Is Crushing.

London, Sept. 26.—It appears from dispatches that the allies may cause an enemy debacle in Macedonia on even a greater scale than the crushing defeat meted out to the Turks in Palestine by General Allenby.

The capture of Prilep, the great Bulgarian base of operations in the Cerna valley, supplying the Bulgar and Tenthon forces in the region of Monastir.



INCOME TAX RATE APPROVED

Senate O. K.'s Proviso Written in the House \$8,000,000,000 War Revenue Measure.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The normal tax of 12 per cent on net income of individuals, together with the proviso that the rate shall be 6 per cent upon the first \$4,000 as written in the House \$8,000,000,000 war revenue bill, was approved without change by the senate finance committee.

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE MEETS

Governor Lowden of Illinois Addresses First National Convention at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 26.—Governor Lowden delivered the welcoming address at the opening of the National Co-operative league's first annual convention here. All phases of co-operation will be discussed at the three-day meeting. More than 250 delegates from all parts of the United States are in attendance for a discussion of retail merchants and consumers.

U. S. SHELL STOPS STEAMER

Fort Fires Shot to Halt Vessel Near New York—Hits Residence.

New York, Sept. 26.—A six-pound shell fired across Long Island sound from Fort Totten over the bows of a steamer bound east struck a residence on City Island and demolished part of its foundation wall. No one was injured, but the 300 inhabitants of the island rushed out of their homes in a panic. Explanation was made that imperative orders had been received to stop the steamer. The reason was not disclosed.

Uniform Makers Will Not Strike.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said at New York:

"There will be no strike on government uniforms under any circumstances. We are pledged to call no walkout of that kind during the war. The administration of labor standards for army clothing handles all complaints from us, and if we should wish to change the working hours on uniforms we would apply to it and abide by any decision it rendered.

"Our only move has been to ask the children's clothing manufacturers to consider our request for an eight-hour day and the usual half-holiday on Saturday. They are making a mountain out of a molehill."

Leon Mann, managing director of the Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' association, said the union is raising a \$500,000 "war fund" by collecting a day's pay from each member. The association contends that the union is trying to establish the forty-four-hour week in the entire clothing field.

Two Locomotives.

Appealing to a great gathering of railroad shop men at Altoona, Pa., to do their utmost, Director General McAdoo declared that every idle locomotive was a Prussian soldier. "Every bad locomotive is a Prussian soldier," he said. "Every idle locomotive is working for the Kaiser. Every live locomotive is an American soldier. Every moving locomotive is working for Uncle Sam. Let us get on top of the Prussian locomotives and make American soldiers out of them."

practically seals the doom of the First Bulgarian army, which already has been isolated and is now in grave danger of being rolled up and destroyed.

Bandit Holds Up Train; Gets Mail.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—Registered mail valued at several thousand dollars was obtained by a lone bandit who held up the engine crew of Great Northern train No. 355, two miles south of Mukilteo, Wash.

ENTENTE OVER CREST

"We Are Now Going Down Hill"—Marshal Foch.

Commander of Allied Armies Says Foe Is Shaken Up and Down—Americans Splendid.

London, Sept. 26.—Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies on the western front, who dislikes interviews and rarely grants one, received a few newspaper men at his headquarters. Among those received was the correspondent of the Telegraph, who thus records the marshal's brief utterances, made in an ejaculatory manner, with the use of hardly any verbs.

"The British army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good and it is a more splendid army than it was before."

"The Americans are splendid. They are doing very well."

"The French army is the best in the world. It was in 1914. No more is to be said."

In discussing the general situation the marshal said:

"The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going downhill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

With a few cordial words the marshal then dismissed his interviewers and resumed his work on his maps.

facts and the enforced abdication of its king as if they were matters of course.

"They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century-old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish immigrants. The British government, which is especially fond of talking of right and justice, recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czechs-Slovaks as a belligerent power."

Says Germany Will Not Grovel.

"How will the German people have to meet that? Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen. Remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future, it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel."

"The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron will of the western front is not broken, and the U-boat is slowly but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all increasingly menacing and restricting re-enforcements of men and material from the United States."

"The hour will come, because it must come, when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flower of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

Count Von Hertling said it was the business of the Germans to stand together, cool, confident, united and resolute, with their one aim the protection of the fatherland, its independence and its freedom of movement. There was no antagonism, he declared, between the government and the people. The former only desired to work with and for the nation.

Want Women in Parliament.

The labor party has issued a call for a convention of women of Great Britain to be held October 10. The convention will consider the political and civil rights of women and is expected to demand right of membership in the house of commons for them.

HERTLING RAVES AT "WAR FURY" OF AMERICANS

Calls Wilson Imperialist; "Will Germany Beg for Mercy?" He Asks.

SAYS HUN WILL NOT GROVEL

Kaiser's Chancellor Tells the Reichstag King Edward and Russia Started the Strife—Raves at Entente—Favors League of Nations.

London, Sept. 26.—The speech of Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, delivered yesterday to the reichstag main committee, made an unfavorable impression upon the reichstag members, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. In reichstag circles the address is considered to have been unequal to the gravity of the situation.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.—Count Von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, in addressing the reichstag main committee, complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The chancellor asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of February 2, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of the chancellor's declaration.

Count Von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportion, the establishment of voluntary courts of arbitration, the abolition of secret diplomacy and the strengthening of national frontiers.

Hertling declared that the submarine war was slowly but surely diminishing allied tonnage. "Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of re-enforcements of men and material from America."

No Thoughts of Conquest.

"We have never concealed the fact," said Chancellor Von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquests were far from our minds. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to repel a Germany which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony; to fight for freedom and justice against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

"We know better. The world war was prepared years ago by the well-known encircling policy of King Edward. In France there arose extensive war literature which referred to impending war with Germany. Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans was to be eliminated. The Russian expansion movement and the pan-Slavic idea demanded it."

Russia Also Blamed.

"The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian military party, but while the German emperor was, up to the last moment, endeavoring to preserve peace, the Russian military party put through the mobilization against the will of the weak czar and thereby made war unavoidable."

"The official account of the Sukhomlinoff trial made this clear to everyone who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgment of posterity. For the present it is true those who are in power in the enemy countries have succeeded by an unparalleled campaign of lies and calumny in obscuring the truth. When a result was not obtained by the spoken or written word it was achieved by pictorial representations—productions of absolute devilish fantasy, from which one turns with horror and disgust."

Wildest Fury in United States.

"But the object has been attained. A hatred has been raised among the enemy populations against the central powers, and particularly against Germany—a hatred which eschews all moderation and chokes off all just judgment."

"You have all read Premier Clemenceau's last speech, a speech which seemed in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed, to surpass anything hitherto achieved. But in America is found a many-voiced echo, as it proved by the pronouncements that are reaching our ears from across the ocean."

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal kultur (?) to the enslaved people of central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at

COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL



Col. William Mitchell, whose army career began in the ranks during the Spanish-American war, is chief of the air service of the First American field army. He directed the aerial work of the St. Mihiel drive. Colonel Mitchell was born in France thirty-nine years ago.

Allowed Bargaining in Groups.

An interpretive statement by Ono M. Eidlitz, supplementing his award as umpire in the Bridgeport (Conn.) munitions workers' wage controversy, announced by the war labor board, is expected to result in the return to work of 8,000 machinists now striking here, who are opposed to their being awarded. The statement says that workers are not barred from classification into groups, as the machinists believed, and that such classification may be obtained by collective bargaining with local boards.

He makes it clear that the workers are expected to stay at their posts under present conditions only until their differences can be adjusted.

YARD WORKERS GET ADVANCE

Increase of Ten Per Cent Awarded Employees of Oil Companies and East Jersey Railroad.

Notice was posted in the yards of the Tidewater Oil company, Bayonne, N. J., that the company had granted the employees an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The employees of the East Jersey Railroad company, controlled by the company, also benefit, and the increase, which affects 2,000 men, went into effect at once. The increase closely followed a similar raise by the Standard Oil company to its 9,000 employees in Bayonne, Rahway and Jersey City. The total increase by both companies since 1915 is 89 per cent.

Australian Labor Splits.

An important split in the ranks of the labor party has occurred in New South Wales owing to a decision of the interstate conference to take a ballot of the unions regarding whether labor shall decline to further participate in recruiting unless the allies express their readiness to enter peace negotiations on the basis of no annexations and no penal indemnities, and whether Australia's man power requirements shall first be met in respect to home defense and industries.

With three exceptions New South Wales labor members of the federal parliament signed a manifesto urging the unions to vote in the negative. The ballot closes on November 11.

To Fill Railroad Posts With Women.

Thousands of women will be drawn into railroad employment the next few months to take the places of men entering the army and going to other industries. The railroad administration plans to employ women extensively as clerks, as expert accountants, ticket sellers, station agents, crossing watchmen, car cleaners and track laborers.

the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow in to the pockets of the business men.

Raves at the Entente.

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own finds constant illustration in machinations of the entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal af-